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FROM THE

## VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

PUNJAB, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

AND THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Received from the 16th to the 22nd of December, 1869.

The *Gwalior Gazette* of the 5th of December publishes the following from Allahabad:—"A few days ago, a native gentleman of rank, standing, and education, in the service of Government, after making a few purchases was proceeding home, followed by a coolie who was carrying the articles purchased, when a constable in plain clothes gave the coolie a kick and upset the basket. Just at this moment a Sub-Inspector (also in plain clothes, or without uniform) came up, and prepared to tie the arms of the coolie; and, on the native gentleman remonstrating, beat him and ill-treated him to such an extent that his gold neck chain was broken, and his arm dislocated. Now, we hear that after due investigation and proof of his crime the Sub-Inspector has been fined Rs. 300, or to undergo imprisonment for six months, and the constable Rs. 60: both parties having paid their fines, were set free." The editor, referring to this, expresses dissatisfaction at the penalties imposed, which he does not consider sufficient for the crime committed; and he does not think it will be very wonderful if the higher authorities call for the case, and look well into it.

The *Nujm-ul-Ukbar* of the 8th of December publishes an article in praise of the Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Maine, on his



departure from Hindoostan. The writer, after enumerating the benefits Mr. Maine has conferred upon the country, and declaring that at the University no one could cope with him, &c., wishes him God speed, &c., &c.

The *Unjuman Hind* of the 11th of December does not require special notice.

The *Sholator* of the 14th of December, alluding to the water-rates of Calcutta, says that, notwithstanding the fact that there are appliances by which the public have water at hand close to their very doors, the *bhistees* (water-carriers) still keep up their high wages; and this, he says, is very hard upon the residents, who have to pay them and the Government, too.

The same writer observes that in the Futtehpore District it was recently shown that, contrary to the general belief, the respectable portion of the agricultural population pay more revenue to Government, in proportion, than the lower orders; and that under the new arrangements the hereditary cultivators have to pay 40 per cent. higher than those who are not so.

It is further said that a reduction in the number of Judges of the High Courts of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and North-Western Provinces is contemplated, and that there will be some reductions in the Educational Department, &c., &c.

The *Nasim Jounpore* of the 14th of December alludes to the murder of a woman committed some six years ago at Nowgong, and says that, although the murderers (two Brahmins) were arrested, and the case has come up for trial upon several occasions, they are still in prison, and the case unsettled. The writer cannot understand why there should be so much delay in the Court of the Political Agent, "as the criminals have confessed to the murder, and yet no final order has been passed."



The editor remarks that when this is the mode of business among English officials, the people look upon all the complaints of negligence against the Native Chiefs as absurd. The correspondent who send the above declares that he is witness to it; but, perhaps, it has been considered right to delay the case, because, as the saying is, *rāmuz māshlāhātā khawāss khawāssānā danand*. (The knowing winks of kings are best known to themselves.)

The *Ukhmil-ool Ukhbar* of the 15th of December does not require special notice.

The *Dabdabba Sekundree* of the 13th of December observes that the Moulvies of Turkistan having decided that the Ameer of Cabul has turned aside from the path of Islam, it is right to raise a crusade against him; and that words to this effect are called out at all religious meetings: "Moreover, all the Moulvies on that side of the Hindoo koosh hills have decreed it so; but it is not known of what crime the Ameer of Cabul is guilty, so far as they are concerned."

The *Karnama Hind* of the 13th of December publishes a long article concerning the calamities that have fallen upon Hindoostan during the past few years, in the shape of famine, disease, &c., &c. The writer proceeds to say that some people set all these troubles down to the year or century being an unlucky one; others attribute it to their own evil ways, &c., &c. He proceeds:—"In some places the scarcity was such that thousands fell victims to it. Respectable people became indebted, and had to undergo great expense; and, although this year's rains were favourable, still the scarcity continues, and with all this the chief ornament has been the institution of a new tax every year; and to promote education, and assist charities, subscriptions have been taken from the respectable people and tradesmen. At length the thing has come to such a pitch that the wealth, &c., of the Chiefs of Hindoostan has become much lessened; but to the rulers



of the country this difficulty of the people is not visible, and now throughout all Hindoostan there is universal lamentation.

"Those who follow any professions are distressed at this great expense falling on them; but those who have the arrangements of the country in their hands, care only for their own sweets and bread: their sole object is economy or saving to the empire. At first it was decided to levy a tax of one rupee per cent., by which the people were greatly distressed; but when the Government found that this tax did not yield sufficient, an increased tax was resolved on. The present Viceroy, who knows nothing about the condition of the people of Hind, has ordered two-and-a-half per cent. to be levied, hearing which every body's senses have flown, and all are greatly distressed; but the orders of the Hakim are, as is generally said now, "sudden death!" and the people are most helpless. Let us see how this plan is carried out. Some say that to remove the burden of its losses from itself, the Government colours its own acts in a thousand ways, but will not save the people from distress and trouble. It is quite clear that as soon as a granary is created, brokers step in on the other side, and, with visions of famine in prospect, fill in their stores; and agents of the market deal at once with those who bring in grain, fixing their own rates of purchase, and again selling it at considerable profit: all which is beneficial to them, but injurious to the world in general. Although the rulers of Hindoostan heard the cry of woe, they did not pay any attention to it; but still the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, who has always the interests of the people at heart, made certain good arrangements in the grain market, and thus saved the poor from loss."

The *Oordoo Muir Gazette* of the 12th of December notices the scarcity of one anna stamps in the District Office, and says that the stamp vendors, taking advantage of this dearth, demand two annas and even more for each, which causes great



loss to the public. The writer adds that there is always great demand for this paper, and that the local authorities ought to see that a constant supply is kept up, in order that the stamp vendors may not take the opportunity of imposing upon people.

The *Nujm-ool Ukhbar* of the 15th of December, the *Jul-watoor* of the 16th, the *Oordoo Delhi Gazette* of the 18th, and the *Oudh Ukhbar* of the 14th, do not require special notice.

The *Noor-ool Ubsar* of the 15th of December publishes a long article on education, under the heading "Educational Department." The writer, after premising that there is no necessity to say anything about the well-known desire of Government to promote education in every way—as it is plain as the light of day to all—opines that the results have been chiefly shown in the acquirement of the English language by natives, which he does not consider all that is necessary. He instances the number of University students in Bengal who can be got to fill appointments of from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per month; "but," he asks, "what particular advantages will they derive from this in their search for a livelihood?" He proceeds to say:—"In Bengal it has arrived at such a pitch that as many as are required fill Government appointments; others who might carry on a profession or trade, do so; or go about without any employment, and, like the hungry flies, search on all sides for food, and then greedily accept service from those who are already in service; or, leaving their country, go abroad in search of employment, &c., &c. There are but few, if any, who in consequence of their acquirement of knowledge assume an air of freedom and independence, and gain their own living independent of service. One who has acquired a knowledge of prosperity and happiness, and has, out of his one acre of land, producing eight maunds of grain, managed to obtain ten maunds, has doubtless obtained greater advantages (for this country) than he who has passed



a Law examination and gained a certificate." The writer does not intend to insinuate that anything but good can come of the spread of education, but he wishes to prove that the man who, by his own knowledge and industry, increases the value of anything twofold without outside assistance, is deserving of more praise than the one who owes all he possesses to others. He concludes as follows:—"The real object is this, that the great advantages of education will be evident when all who are educated will not be left dependent upon Government for service, but by their own knowledge and exertions be able to help themselves in other ways; and when knowledge shows its good results upon the dispositions of men, it will be the means of encouraging its own power, as is the case in Europe, where each tradesman and artizan thinks very little of those who serve, but knows that in the progress of the Arts and Sciences, trade and commerce, the wealth of the country, and the good of the public at large, are centred."

The *Mofid-ool Anam* of the 16th of December, the *Ukhbar Alam* of the 16th, and the *Meerut Gazette* of the 18th, do not call for special notice.

The *Mujm-ool Bharain* of the 2nd of December remarks: "It is the desire of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces to build a good college at Allahabad, and the Bankers, Vakeels, Rajahs, &c., in Bengal are one and all endeavouring to outvie each other in forwarding subscriptions for the work. From Benares and Rampore Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 4,000 come in, but from Rewah Rs. 9,600 has been sent." The writer adds that the site selected for the University is a very nice one.

The same paper of the 9th of December does not require special notice.

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette* of the 17th of December publishes an account of the opening of the Holborn Viaduct



by Her Majesty the Queen, from the pen of Moulvie Syud Ahmed Khany C. S. L. The writer says:—"It was my good fortune to witness this grand procession. Eighteen years have elapsed since such a grand ceremony in presence of the Queen has occurred, and I have now had the opportunity of seeing it. In London there is a fine new street; and two hills have been united by a most beautiful bridge. The whole being ready to open for public traffic, Her Majesty signified her intention of opening it in person on the 6th of November. Notice was duly given, and the programme of all that was to take place was published. (Copy of the programme is here given.) The Queen will be on Blackfriar's Bridge from the place 'sirra' (?) at 12 o'clock, and notice of her approach will be given by music, &c., &c. All the houses in the streets through which the Queen was to pass were decorated with flags, &c., in a most beautiful manner. People were to be seen by lakhs either at the doors or windows of five and seven-storied houses, all most beautifully dressed; and their lovely faces and dresses had a most wonderful effect, reminding me of the tales of Fairy Land." The whole scene is here described as one of surpassing splendour. "The best arrangements were on Blackfriar's Bridge, which is one of the best bridges spanning the river Thames; and here the ceremony was gone through: first, in one place there was a wooden enclosure with a door, and for some distance the streets were decorated and lined with troops, and such troops whose splendid appearance could only be realized by those who saw them, as it is impossible to describe their scarlet uniforms, gold lace, black hair hats, all striking awe—worn as they were by most powerful and lion-hearted men. Their arms—oh!—so good!—Were they soldiers, or so many omnipotent figures so created? There was a pavilion built of wood, and lined with red and white cloth, its four doors so large that all the carriages passed through them on a broad good road, on the left side of which chairs were placed in tiers. On the right was a platform covered with red cloth, where the



nobles sat, and where the ceremony was gone through. The space occupied by the arrangements being about a mile of ground, no one could enter unprovided with tickets. We had the good fortune to obtain tickets, and all four of us went. I was lucky enough to get a ticket for the interior, the others to sit on the line outside. My friend, Mr. Stallard (?), came to me on the evening of the 5th, and gave me the pleasant news, and it was arranged that we should all accompany him.

"On the 6th, I hired a carriage and pair to convey us to the scene. There was no counting the people—men, women, and children—conveyances, &c. As we neared Blackfriar's Bridge it became difficult to drive the carriage, so we all alighted, and sent it away; after which we pushed our way through the crowd, and reached the place. Hamed Maimood, Mirza Khodadad Beg, and Mr. Stallard (?) with his child, went into their line, and sat down. I went into the *Khiba* (?) where there were thousands of ladies and noblemen, &c., who were already seated. They wore strangely-fashioned *chogas*, and carried staffs in their hands. These people were from the nobility,—perhaps they were members of the Committee.

"When I entered the *Khiba* (?) one of them enquired my name, and gave me a chair in the left line of chairs. In the second line on my right sat a gentleman who seemed a person of rank, and was a very worthy man; on my left were three empty chairs. When I sat down, this gentleman remarked: 'this is a fine place;—the Queen and the Lord Mayor will be here presently.' I sat still and watched all that was going on—the arrangements of the Chief of the Police, who was in a splendid uniform, and riding a most beautiful horse—the gentleman kindly pointing out, and telling me all that was going on. After a while the Newab Nazim of Moorshedabad with his two sons arrived, and sat in those chairs which were vacant near me; and now the assembly became crowded, and



the space began to fill quite full, when a carriage with four horses, beautifully caparisoned, came into the *Khiva* (?), and the Queen's private Secretary alighted and began to walk about the platform. Soon after this two carriages and four drove up, with coachmen and footmen all in gorgeous livery; from these alighted the two sheriffs, who paced up and down the terrace; then came the Lord Mayor, in even greater splendour, and then there were signs of the Queen's approach: first, horsemen in pairs, then an officer of rank followed by a troop of cavalry, and then the Queen in a chariot drawn by six beautiful horses, drew up in the centre of the *Khiva*. All the troops saluted—all the people took off their hats in respect to Her Majesty, and, waving their hats and handkerchiefs, cheered her in the depth of their loyalty and respect. The Queen turned on all sides, and bowed most graciously in acknowledgment of the respect paid to her. All seemed glad to see the Queen in health; and it appeared that they were the more happy because it was eighteen years since Her Majesty had visited the city in State. To the left of the Queen was the Princess Louise, and in front sat the Princess Beatrice and the Prince Leopold. The troop of cavalry which was with the Queen was covered all over with gold lace—they were most beautiful to behold, and it is difficult to describe them. All the dignity and respect belonging only to kings was present in this Queen.

"After a few minutes the Sword of State was presented to the Queen by the Lord Mayor. Her Majesty touched it. Then Mr. John Peterson (?) read the address which the Lord Mayor presented; after which the Engineer and the Chairman of the Committee were presented, and the whole ceremony was gone through most satisfactorily, the Queen graciously expressing her satisfaction at it. After this, twice or thrice cheers were given, and the Queen left,—the carriage proceeding slowly along, and loud cheers being given at each step of its progress. Everything passed off with an amount of dignity, &c., befitting the occasion."



The *Bhiddia Bilasa* of the 4th of December does not require special attention.

The *Kaleid Ummed* of the 11th of December mentions that a gang of men at Benares have carried on a system of washing stamp papers, and have thus sold thousands of rupees worth of stamps. The *Mocktyars* of the Courts have made this known, and several persons are implicated in the fraud: "All the persons concerned have been brought before the Magistrate, and it remains to be seen what will be done to them."

The same paper of the 18th of December does not require special notice.

The *Mahwa Ukhbar* of the 15th of December alludes to the Maharajah of Kolapore having asked permission to visit England, which, having been granted, it is now said that the Maharajah wishes to purchase a steamer and man it with Mahrattas, in order that his religious prejudices may not be interfered with. The editor, referring to the above, hopes that as the ancestor of the present Maharajah exerted himself in obtaining the Raj, and all the Deccan followed, so other Chiefs will follow the Maharajah of Kolapore's good example in visiting England.

The *Social Science Congress* of the 3rd of December does not call for special notice; and the same remark applies to the same paper of the 10th, the *Benares Gazette* of the 20th, the *Muir Gazette* of the 12th, the *Ukhbar Benares* of the 16th, the *Jagat Samachar* of the 13th, and the *Sumaiya Benaulk* of the 15th.

The *Marwar Gazette* of the 6th of December mentions a rumour to the effect that the Maharajah of Bhurtpore purposes making a request to the Governor-General that he may be allowed full control over his State, as he is not satisfied with the powers already allowed him.



The same paper of the 13th says that the Joudpore Durbar has allowed the contract of half the Sambur salt lake to Government, &c., on condition that no loss is sustained in the other Durbar markets, &c., &c. The writer promises to refer to this subject.

Under the heading "Opinion" the following appears. The *Marwar Gazette* writes thus: "Because the Government is now-a-days bent on a reduction of expenses, many military officers are being discharged, and for these a kind of provision has been opened out by which they may obtain food, viz., the Government has complied with the request of the King of Persia for British officers. This is very right. The officers have a prospect of service, and the desire of the King of Persia is gained. Now there will be unity between the British Government and the Shah, and there will be less fear on the part of Government of their officers proving faithless."



The following Vernacular newspapers have been examined in this report, viz.:—

No.	NAME OF PAPER.	WHERE PUBLISHED.	DATE.		WHEN RECEIVED.	
			1869.		1869.	
1	Gwalior Gazette, ...	Gwalior, ...	Decr.	5th	Decr.	16th
2	Nujm-ool Ukhbar, ...	Meerut, ...	"	8th	"	16th
3	Unjumun Hind, ...	Lucknow, ...	"	11th	"	16th
4	Sholatoor, ...	Cawnpore, ...	"	14th	"	17th
5	Nusseem Jounpore, ...	Jounpore, ...	"	14th	"	17th
6	Ukhmil-ool Ukhbar, ...	Delhi, ...	"	15th	"	17th
7	Dubbabba Sekundree, ...	Rampore, ...	"	13th	"	18th
8	Karnama Hind, ...	Lucknow, ...	"	13th	"	18th
9	Oordoo Muir Gazette, ...	Mozuffurnuggur, ...	"	12th	"	18th
10	Nujm-ool Ukhbar, ...	Meerut, ...	"	15th	"	18th
11	Jalwatoor, ...	Meerut, ...	"	16th	"	18th
12	Oordoo Delhi Gazette, ...	Agra, ...	"	18th	"	18th
13	Oudh Ukhbar, ...	Lucknow, ...	"	14th	"	19th
14	Noor-ool Ubsar, ...	Allahabad, ...	"	15th	"	20th
15	Moofid-ool Anam, ...	Futtehgurh, ...	"	16th	"	20th
16	Ukhbar Alum, ...	Meerut, ...	"	16th	"	20th
17	Meerut Gazette, ...	Meerut, ...	"	18th	"	20th
18	Mujma-ool Bharain, ...	Loodiana, ...	"	2nd	"	20th
19	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	"	9th	"	20th
20	Allygurh Institute Gazette, ...	Allygurh, ...	"	17th	"	20th
21	Bhiddia Bilass, ...	Jummoo, ...	"	4th	"	21st
22	Kaleid Ummed, ...	Lahore, ...	"	11th	"	21st
23	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	"	18th	"	21st
24	Malwa Ukhbar, ...	Indore, ...	"	15th	"	21st
25	Social Science Congress, ...	Jeypore, ...	"	3rd	"	22nd
26	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	"	10th	"	22nd
27	Benares Gazette, ...	Benares, ...	"	20th	"	22nd
28	Muir Gazette, ...	Mozuffurnuggur, ...	"	12th	"	18th
29	Benares Ukhbar, ...	Benares, ...	"	16th	"	19th
30	Jagat Samachar, ...	Meerut, ...	"	13th	"	20th
31	Sumaiya Benaudh, ...	Nynsee Tal, ...	"	15th	"	21st
32	Marwar Gazette, ...	Joudpore, ...	"	6th	"	22nd
33	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	"	13th	"	22nd

(True translation,)

GEORGE WAGENTREIBER,

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